The chief managers of the Credit Mabilier, in associat on with other bankers here, have concluded their long negotistions with the Austrian Government of an important financial treaty. It takes the form of sale and purchase. Its principal features are as follows. The Government codes its railways, of which there are 612 miles completed and 122 miles now, or soon to be, in course of construction. The cession is for nigety years. Another cession in perpetuity is made o a valuable coal-mine, a mine of lignite, a district of twenty-two square miles in the coal basis of Fargkirchen, of still another coal mine, an extensive foundery and machine-works, iron-forges, and 120,000 hectares of crest and arable land. The purchasing company is exempt from taxation on their property during the first thirty years, and from payment of duties during the next five years on the foreign railroad iron it shall use, and on some other materials requisite for carrying on its roads. The price is 200,000,000 francs-to be paid in three annual installments, without interest. A profit equal to five per cent. on this sum is guaranteed to the company during the whole period of the concession or lesse. That is, Austria raises a loan of 200,000,000 france at five per cent., and gives her railroads and coal-mines as security-strengthening the security by putting their management in the bands of the lenders. k is said that the negotiation was concluded only on the assurance of its imperial signer, that Austrien policy in regard to the eastern question was entirely conformed to that of the western powers.

P. S .- A gentleman, a friend of Mr Laurie, requests me to state that Mr. L. was on the Arctic. His name was not upon the passenger list.

#### THE EXCLUSION OF SOULE.

Through the kindness of the Editors of the Courrier des Etats Unis we are enabled to lay before our readers this morning the account of this affair, given by M. Gaillardet, the Paris correspondent of that journal:

"The Minister of the United States still constantly occupies the Spanish press, which sees his hand in all the plots that are announced one day and contradicted the next. An importance has been attached to Mr. Soulé, at which I have seen him smite heartily. although the rank given to him is so newhat that of an Attila, or shoulder-hitter. The announcement of the Congress which has been held at Ostand, and of the immediate re urn of Mr. Soulé to Madrid, is a text affording inexhaustible commentaries to the Spanish journalists; but they do not see that they serve their enemy, more than they injure him. To the resolutions adopted at Ostend, and which, it is said, have been carried to Washington by Capt. Gibson, the Spanish Government has replied through M. De Nouton, who bears instructions to the Ministers of Spain at Paris, London, and Washington. They are then ready to cross swords on both sides.

"As to Mr. Soulé, who is more especially charged with representing the American Union in this diplomatic duel, and who went from Ostend to London, he prepared, three days since, to embark at Dover for Calais, in order to go by the way of Paris, to his place at Arriége, where he left his family, and thence Madrid, when he was informed that he would not be allowed to pass through France. He was obliged to stop at Dover, where Mr. Pyatt, the chief Secretary of the American Legation at Paris went, it is said, to confer with him on this unexpected inci-

"What was the motive of the rigid determination of the French police in regard to Mr. Soule? I am atill ignorant-and I was the more surprised at it as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior and the Prefect of the Police himself have disavowed all participation in the inquisitorial measures of which Mr. Soulé was the subject at Lyons. New facts must then have been developed during the iourney of Mr. Soulé in Belgium or in England, and these facts could not but have related to the connection, more or less intimate and more or less true, of Mr. Soulé with the foreign revolutionists.

" I regret the measure which has been taken in regard to Mr. Soulé, because I can give my testimony, better, perhaps, than anybody else, to his firm resolu-tion not to meddle with French politics, and because It will be a new matter of recrimination and distrust between the two Governments.

"That of France, we must confess, has nothing to boast of in the good will of the Washington Cabinet in redressing the injuries to our Consul at San Franeisco, or in the sympathies of the American people in her war against the autocrat of Russia. American sympathies, on the contrary, are shown in all acts nd in all countries, even including France, in favor of our enemy, and this moral alliance of the model republic with the Czar, who is the type of absolutm, shocks the feeling of Europe as a monstrous alliance. There is no other explanation of it than a spirit of narrow jealousy against England and France, and a selfish calculation which wishes for disaster to a just and disinterested cause for the sake of more easily gaining possessions belonging to feeble States. Has not one of your New-York journals avowed that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands and the occupation of the Bay of Samana were but the prelude to the codquest of Porto Rico, of Cuba, and of all the Antilles!

After such avowals, how can it surprise the Americans, that the powers of Europe, which possess colories, should seek to protect each other! In a common danger they must necessarily make common cause. The London Morning Herald has pretended that a portion of the English fleet in the Baltic was about to sail for the Antilles, in order to show the Yankees that the English were ready to reply to them, in spite of the embarrassment of the Eastern War. I do not know whether England really cherished this idea, which was evidently exaggerated in The Mora-ing Herald, especially in what related to France. But should it ever occur to the two powers they would readily find their justification in what has been said, and written, and done in the United States.

" It was not by separating from France and England that the Americans could promote their interests and the cause of liberty. This could be done only by the centrary course. Friendly relations would have produced friendly dispositions; and if the map of Europe is remoddelled, the Republic of Washington would have had its part clearly indicated in the New World. The humiliation of Russia as an injury to despotism. of which Democracy will somer or later resp the advantage; and in this respect the French Empire, tyrannical as it may appear at home, forms abroad a Democratic Propaganda, which could not have been done by a Republic. This will easily be recognised by all who penetrate into the future; and the Lord Mayor of London was right in saying, in his toast, that he believed that constitutional liberty would date from the present war. By her alliance with free England, the French Empire has contracted an obliion which she will sooner or later discharge. Tell me whom you live with, and I will tell you who you are. This proverb is no less true in political than to private life; and hence it was to France, and not Russia, that the American Republic should have extended her hand, even if the recollection of the part had not dictated this choice."

The French Government has prohibited the distillation of spirits from corn or other breadstuffs.

The following edition, in The London Times, has excited attention from the belief that it is dictated by, or at least expresses the opinion of the British Gov-

rement:

"The French Government have taken an unusual, adopt not an unwarrantable step, when all the facts f the case are known, in declining to allow his only, the Minister of the United States accredited to ladrid, to enter the territories of the French E apire. We understand that this gentlem as a present himself in very strong language upon his return to London, after an ineffectual attempt to continue his journey through France, from Calais or Budgme, and that the personal affront to which Mr. Soule conceives himthe per-onal affront to which Mr. Soule conserves himself to have been subjected has been taken up as an affair of national and political importance by Mr. Mason, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, and by Mr. Buchasan, the American Minister in this country. It is to be regretted that men who are intrusted with the important and responsible duty of representing such a country as the United States in Europe should display so much sensitiveness on so pattry an occasion. Whatever affronts may befall Mr. Soule have been richly carned by himself since ha set foot in Europe, and, while he has forfeited his claim to the courtesy usually shown to strangers, he can claim no especial consideration for his diplomatic character, which is, of course, confined to the country to which he is accredited.

The circumstances of this case are, however, peculiar, as d there is reason to apprehend that they will give rise to some discussion. In the first place, Mr. Soulé is by birth a Frenchman, and, although the has cone all that lay in his power to repudiate his pational character and to assume that of a citizen of the United States, it can hardly be contended that the French Government is bound to take no account of his origin, or to regard him precisely as it would a citizen of Boston or New-Orleans. In adopting a new country, it would, at least, have been in good taste if Mr. Soulé had not forgotten that he owed something to the land of his birth. The United States not only adopted him, but raised him to the honorable position of one of their Ministers abroad, and President Pierce selected him as his representative in Spain, apparently because he had identified himself with the party which did not disguise its intentions upon Cana. With the political effects of such a normalion we are not here concerned, but no sooner had Mr. Soulé arrived at Madrid, where he was received in official society, than his son contrived to pick a ridiculous quarrel with the Duke of Alba, at the house of M. de Turgot, the French Embassador, which was followed by a duel with M. de Turgot himself, in which that gentlem an was most dangerously wounded. The outrage thus offered to the brother-in-law of the Emperor of the French and to his Embassador was evidently not a fortuitous circumstance. The career of Messra, Soule, both father and son, in Madrid continued in the same course, both in polities and in society. They freely associated with the revolutionary leaders in different parts of Europe. The Spanish Government were satisfied that they traced the active participation of Mr. Soule in some of the disturbances which occurred in Madrid shartly before he left that capital. In the south of France, which was at least indecorous in the accredited representative of an allied Sate; and more recently he has "The circumstances of this case are, however, ence to the head of the French Government, which was at least indecorous in the accredited representative of an allied State; and more recently he has been playing a part at a so-called conference of American Ministers at Brussels, where, if we are rightly informed, the chief topics of discussion were not exclusively of American interest. In short, Mr. Soulé has done what he could to obtain an unenviable notoriety in society and in politics, and he can hardly complain if he is regarded in the character he has been so anxious to assume.

The French Government, under all preceding re-

The French Government, under all preceding rigimes, as well as the present, have possessed and exercised the right of excluding from the territory of France such persons as they did not think fit to admit. Not long ago, for instance, M. Kossuth was informed on his arrival at Marseilles that he would not be allowed to enter the country. The other day, upon Mr. Sonde's landing at Calas or Boulogue, he was politely informed by the police that orders had arrived not to allow him to proceed. No objection was made to his pessport, and no reason was assigned for this decision beyond the will of the French Government. Some expostulation followed, and a reference was made by telegraph to the authorities in Paris, who confirmed the refusal of the local police. So Mr. Soule was compelled, re infecta, to recross the Channel and to return to this country, which is perfectly indiscriminating in its toleration of all who may reach its shores. No one, we imagine, will see much reason to pity Mr. Soule's wrongs. If he has been affronted, the exception made to his prejudice is obviously on personal grounds, and has nothing to do with his public character, which was not involved in the question. It would be absurd to contend that he has any right to enter the French territory, for whatever right he may have possessed as a French citizen was waived by The French Government, under all preceding re would be absurd to contend that he has any right to enter the French territory, for whatever right he may have possessed as a French citizen was waived by his own act, and he may console himself with the reflection that thousands of better men than himself are just now excluded from that soil, to which they profess more attachment than he can do. His grievance, if it be one, is a private affair, and, though he happens to hold the commission of a Minister of the United States in Spain, he has no public or official character in France or any other country.

"We advert to the subject because we find that there is some disposition on the part of the Ministers

"We advert to the subject because we find that there is some disposition on the part of the Ministers of the United States here and in Paris to give an importance to this affair which it does not possess, and to demand explanations and redress for a measure which the French Government had a perfect right to take, if it thought fit. We hope that we may be permitted to tell those Ministers, in a friendly spirit, that if they do really resort to violent measures for such a cause, they will sot be supported by public opinion in Europe, or probably in the United States. It cannot be supposed that the American people are insensible to the inconvenience of appointing as their enveys in Europe men who set every rule of social and political life at defiance—who mix with gentlemen of character and station only to insult and assail them—and then fall back into that congenial society which has been more favorably received or more generally respected in Europe than the Ministers of the sions of former years. No class of states men has been more favorably received or more generally respected in Europe than the Ministers of the United States, when they brought with them the qualities which may be reasonably expected in men filling their position; but it is too much to require that the mere title of an American Minister should exempt such a person as Mr. Soulé has shown himself to be from the penalties which attach to his conduct. If the people of the United States are anxious to maintain the dignity and honor of their representatives, they have only to select Ministers in whose hands the character of their legations will not suffer; but it would be the hight of folly and inconsistency first to send such an envoy as Mr. Soulé to Europe, and then to resent as a national injury what is, in fact, no more than the result of his exn want of conduct and discretion. The French Government will probably decline in such a case to give any explanation and any redress. Their motives for the exclusion of Mr. Soule are easily understood and justified but, if the American missions are well advised, they will let this foolish affair drop, and not convert this private grievance into a cause of dispute between two powerful and friendly States."

The London Examiner concludes an article on

The London Examiner concludes an article on American diplomacy in Europe, in the following

language:

"One word on the embarrassments and difficulties which American diplomacy has so wantonly created and is now keeping open at Greytowa, and which already has led to an augmentation of ear West Indian squadron. If it really is the wish—the insans wish—of the present United States Cabinet to embroil the two countries in a war for the sake of recruiting either the strength of the political party which placed it in power, or its own declining inflaence with that party—the good sense of Europe will first appeal, not to recrimination, retaliation, or to arms, but to the better feelings and the more rational views of that class in the Union which ought to prevail equally in republican as in monarchical Governments—the class which possesses the real intelligence of the country. Abeady it has condemned, in a manner at once honorable to the United States and satisfactory to England and France, the outrage committed under the sanction of the American flag. But it will have done so to little purpose if it can be deluded into permitting its public servants at Washington to screen themselves from Congressional censure, by creating toreign discord out of a purely domestic transaction. Much, too, as England desires the most intimate alliance with the United States, there is one price she cannot pay for it. She cannot assent to all the doctrines, pretensions, and outrages which a United States Executive may choose for its own mean purposes to propound or practice. We also are an American power; and, secure in the lovalty, the fidelity, and affection of our fellow subjects there to our common sovereign, we mean to remain one, and to fadial all its duties and obligations. We are neither to be affrighted by hard words, nor driven sway by hard blows. Nor will it be lost on intelligent Americans that the present alliance between England and France will, if necessary, extend itself beyond the boundaries of Europe, and protect, even on the other shores of the Europe, and protect, even on the other shores of the Future, inter One word on the embarrassments and difficult

General Garcia Camba is appointed Captain-General of Porto Rico in place of Gen. Nozagaray.

It is said that the King of Naples offered Queen Christina an asylum in his dominions, and that she refused on account of the position occupied by Count Montemolin at the Court of Naples.

#### CHINA.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

By the mail from Hong Kong, September il. st. London, we learn that Canton is still held by the Laperialists, but excessed if ghting had been going on, with varying success. It was thought, however, that the Imperialists might be able to retain the city. Fashan was yet in the hands of the Insurgents. The province was wholly infeated by banditi, acting in separate bodies, and interrupting all internal trade and intercourse. Attempts were made by the teamen to open communication with shipping places on the river, but without success as there were so many different parties to treat with, and, after all, no real security, and consequently there had been no fresh arrivals of tea. The river was full of pirates, and some of the forts were in the hands of the Insurgents. Trade in imports was completely at a stundstill. From Shanghai, dates are to 26th August, at which time the Issurgents had full possession of the city there was actively going forward, and several ships awaiting cargoes. There was no appearance of trouble in the interior. Tens were advanced in price, and the crop was not so abundant as at one time it was reported to be. At Amoy all was quiet, and at Namoa affairs were alarming, as two of the rebel chiefs had recently died. It was understood that the Plenipotentiaries of the three powers would set out immediately for Pekin. It was also reported that an attempt would be made to open up trade on the Yan tee Kinng and at Nankin with an armed force. On the 25th August the British Admiral Stirling was at Woosung, with the ship Winchester and steemers Encounter and Barracoutra, intending to proceed to Japan. The Russian squadron had been at Quelpaert, but had sailed north. Commodore Perry was passenger to Southampton in the mail steamer. The cipper-ship Comet had arrived from Liverpool at Hong Kong in eighty-five days.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

By the steamer Dee, at Plymouth, we have advices from the Cape of Good Hope. With the exception of some deadlory cases of cattle-stealing by the Caffres, the colony was perfectly tranquil. The copper mines in Namequa and at Walwish Bay were found to be valuable. Clipper-ship Flying Dragon, from Ceylon for London, took fire and was run ashore on Simon's Bay, August 3, reports that American ship Ural, of Boston, hove in sight and promised assistance, but afterward, the captain, fearing he would vitiate bis insurance by deviating from his course, pursued his voyage.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Atlantic | Liverpoot, 10th Mo., Monday, 30th, 1854.
Since our reports of Tith we have had no supplies from an part worth notice, and in consequence thereof with very little offering from Granary, Cerale transactions have been almost ill and in the absence of transactions we make no change!

The weather has been showery, with great variations of

The weather has been showery, with great variations of temperature.

Liverroot, 10th Mo, Treeday, 31st, 1854.

The Canada has arrived, with New York dates of the 18th. The colv arrivel shipping worthy of note is Isdian Cons. of which the clearances in the week amount to 3,000 quarters; and from Philadelphia 3,000 quarters; and from Philadelphia 3,000 quarters; and from Philadelphia 3,000 quarters; which we had a thin attendance at our market this morning. There was only a retail demand for Wurar from the tuwn millers, and some from the inne cliat, neighborhood, who effected their small purchases at a decline of 12 to 13 (on middling qualities only) under the prices of this day week, but the quantity on sale was extremely initied; and the same may be sais of Frotz, which was to be occasionally met with 1/ to 2; P abl. under the prices of Treaday last.

There was more inquiry for Isdian Conx than on Friday, and some ex-ship lets were disposed of for export (about 4,600 quarters) to the Continent at 42/ for mixed, out werehoused loss were held over that flure, and good white and yellow \$1.44.

at 44;

OATE and OATE at, full sale; the former at a reduction o.

II \$\Phi\$ 18. and the latter |6 to 1| \$\Phi\$ load, although 35; is demanded for it fo b in Ireland. A report is current in consequence of the prohibition of dutilitation from native arist and other formeranceous food by the French Covernment, that orders from France bad been event to Ireland for the purchase of OATE for that purpose, as the free import of grain is still permitted.

#### Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

r Atlantic.]
LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 31, Since the date of the above circular the COTTON mark to very quiet, the sales being 20,000 bales, with 4,500 thors and exporters, at the above quotations. Trade nufacturing districts dull. manufacturing districts dull.

The Coax market is quiet, at a decline in Wheat of id.

Thebel, in Flours of 6d, to 1/ P bbl., and in Indian Coax
1,6 to 2/ P quarter.

#### FIRES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN EAST BROOKLYN. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a row of eight two-and-a-half story frame houses on Gates-av., (north side.) between Downingst. and Clauson-av. They were new and just finished, but not yet occupied. The fire spread rapidly along the whole row, and the wind being brisk from the north, the fismes communicated with three occupied north, the fismes communicated with three occupied tenements on the opposite side of the avenue. The occupants were unaware of their condition until apprised of the fact by the firemen, who broke in the doors, and then some of them were so much bewidered that it was necessary to carry them out. The buildings in which the fire originated were burned to the ground, and the opposite houses were so much damaged as to be rendered untenantable. Mr. Joseph Brooks owned the three buildings, and occupied one of them. His loss, and that of the other tenants. of them. His loss, and that of the other tenants, of them. His 1988, and that of the other tenants, amounts to about \$12,000, upon which there were insurances in the following offices: At antic, Brooklyn, \$4,500; Brooklyn, \$1,250; National, New-York, \$2,000, and \$750 on the furniture in the Brooklyn office. The owners of the eight houses destroyed were Durham & McNeven. Their loss amounts to \$24,000; insured for \$16,000 in the Phoenix, Atlantic, Williamsburgh, and National Companies. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

#### CITY ITEMS.

We had a drenching rain-storm all day yesterday, and at midnight there were no signs of a cessation. The storm extended to Boston, and we presume far distant in every direction.

A PICTURE BY ART SCHEFFER .- To the exhibitions of fine paintings now open in the City, Mesers. Goupil & Co. have added another of a very high character. We refer to a picture of the Temptation of the Christ, by Ary Scheffer, which was shown to select party on Saturday evening. It is in the purest and severest style of that master, and must hold a higher rank in art than any picture exhibited here for years. There are but two figures,-the Savior and the Tempter, standing on the bare summit of a cliff. The sublime simplicity of the original narrative is faithfully imitated by the artist, walle the divine beauty and dignity of the Carist upon his canvass is such as we should expect from the author of the Christus Consolator. It is a beautiful and admirable work.

The public exhibition commences to-day, as our readers will see by reference to the advertisement.

M. Godard's Last Balloon Ascension .- On Thursday, M. Godard, accompanied by M. Poisson-ier, rose from the Hippodrome at 51 o'clock, moving rapidly in a north-westerly direction. After passing some distance up the Hudson, M. Godard made a descent for the purpose of reconneitering the land, and found that he was over the Palisades; but as the wind was strong he remounted, reaching a hight of 4,800 feet. The wind drifted the balloon eastward, and M. Godard tried to make a landing at Piermont. While over the river he descended to about 300 feet above the water, and held some conversation with the sailors on a sloop. He then rose to a hight of 6,500 feet, where he found the wind taking him eastward over Tarrytown. Having left the river, he again descended to reconneiter, and, as night was closing in, he made preparations for landing, though, on account of the force of the wind, it was a difficult matter After a while he discovered a small plain, surrounded by forcets, which he selected as a landing-place. He ne down all safe at 33 minutes past 5, near Yorktown, Westchester County, on the farm of Mr. D. H. Knapp, 50 miles from New-York, having made the Journey in 18 minutes.

Ente Raitroad -The express train, which left Dunkirk on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, ran off the rack about four miles this side of Port Jervis, eightyfive miles from this City, which smashed the engine and tender, and did considerable damage to the bag gage car. There were two passenger-cars filled with passengers, but they were not seriously damaged, and, strange to say, not any one on the train was injured, with the exception of the engineer, who had a slight flesh cut on one of his legs. The acc dent

was occasioned by the track having been partially washed away by a stream from a hill near by swollen by the rain. The train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour when the accident took pine. No blame can possibly be attached to any one. After waiting about three hours at the place where the accident happened, a new engine and care came down from Port Jervis and took the passengers and baggage on board and brought them to the City, where they arrived about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, all safe and sound.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HAMILTON .- On Saturday last the mortal remains of the relict of Alexander Hamilton were interred in the Apthorp vault in Trinity Church yard. The corpse was attended to the grave by her immediate relatives, and Trinity was nearly filled with those who came to do her the last honors of friendship and esteem. The coffin lid was simply inscribed "Elizabeth Hamilton, born 9th August, 1757.
"Died 9th November, 1854." The Episcopal service for the dead was performed by the Rev. Drs. Hawks and Berrian, within the church, after which the body was deposited in the vault, on the south side of the church, and a few paces in the rear of the tomb that contains the ashes of her husband.

It is stated that the Hon. Truman Smith, late U S. Senator from Connecticut, is about to take up his residence in New-York City, and resume the practice of

Charles S. T. Burke, the actor, died at Florence's Hotel last Friday night, aged 32 years.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner Hilton held an inquest or Sarurday at the Ninth Ward Police Station, upon the body of Wm. H. Halding, a boy II years of ace, who was killed on the day previous, by being run over by an Eighthav, car, near Twenty seventhest. The Jury rendered the following verdet: "That deceased came to his death by a fracture of the left leg, by being accidentally run over by an Eighthav. Railroad car, and we exculosate the driver and conductor from all hame; further, we are of the opision that the time allowed the ears from one depot to another is

O'Donnell on Saturday held an inquest, at No. 110 William et., upon the body of Carl Frooten, and the strong was considered from the constant of age, who on Friday morans, as a found dead in his bod. It was supposed that discound had committed satisfied by taking landsman but such a wed not to be the case. The Jury rendered a verdiet of \*Death by thesis pulsuosatis\* —the left lang lawing been entirely wasted away, and the right one much

CAMPHENE EXPLOSION.—On Saturday evening a camphene lamp exploded in the hands of Joseph W. Taylor, at the house No. 445 Fourth-et, and burned his hands and face in a terrible manner, beside setting fire to the carpet. He was espaced in filling the isrup, while lighted, at the time of the accident.

held an inquest at No. 61 Mulberryest, upon the body of Mary Ann Hester, a child seven years of age, who was seaded to death by falling into a tub of bot responds, on Friday last. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

ABBESIS BY THE POLICE.—John Sweeny and Jas.
Branden, both young men, were detected, at a o'clock vesterday morning, in the more of Mark O'Riten. No 216 Bowery, which they had entered by forcing off a rear window-shatter. They had gathered together a considerable amount of noofs ready to carry off, but were prevented from doing so and taken before Justice Wood, who locked them up for examination.

Elias Burke, a colored man, was yesterfally arrested, charged with beating, in the most inhuman manner, a colored woman, named Lavinia Thompson, living in Charchet. He was committed by Justice Osborne to answer the charge. The woman was taken to the N T Hospital.

Thirty individuals were arrested in the Eleventh Ward on Saturday, for selling liquor without license, they having previously been indicated by the Grand Jury. With one or two exceptions they are foreigners. Jostics Wood held each of them to hail in \$500 to answer the charge.

A Spaniard named Gatziere was yesterday arrosted on suspicion of having robbed the trunk of Chas. Rubbleman, a sallor living in Water st., of four doubleons, valued at \$64. The stolen money was not found in possession of the prisoner at the time of his street, but he was found lursing about the bed-sides of the other bearders in the house with intent, as is supposed, to steal.

Ada Byron, a young woman, was on Naturday ar-ARRESTS BY THE POLICE. - John Sweeny and Jas.

of-sides of the other boarders in the Blook was an array, supposed, to steal.

Ada Byron, a young woman, was on Saturday arrested charged with robbing Capt John James, a bearder at he Irving House, of his wallet containing \$\frac{4}{15}\$ in gold coin, check for \$\frac{2}{3}\$,000 drown in his favor by Page, Bacon & Co., is Louis, and a receipt for a borse which he had purchased. I appears that on Friday evening the accused accorded the emplainant in Brosedway, and took his arm, and they walked ome distance together, when she menaged to abstract the walter from his pecket and seen afterward left him. The combinant gave information at the office of the Chief of Police, and on the following day Officer Keefe found her at a house of I fame in Church at, with the receipt in her pecket, but with I fame in Church st., with the receipt in her pocket, but with either the money not check. She wastaken before the Mayor of fully coremitted for trial. Charles Meyers, a German, was on Saturday ar-

connect actypes, a trement, was on Saturday arrested charact with steahing a box of above, valued at \$40, the property of Henry T. Bayten of No. 40 Deyest. On being taken before Justice Osberne he stated that some person had employed him to take the goods from the store, but he could give no information that might less to his arrest, and was committed for trial.

[Advertisement.]

Mdlle. CHIARINI will dance a Pas Seul, "La Cracovienne," up-a the stage of Castle Garden This Afficaroot and Evenne, la addition to her superhect of Equitation

REVIVAL OF PANTOMIME AT PERHAM'S .- It will be seen by reference to the amusement column that the laughable burlesque on the Ravel family will be produced every evening next week From its immense popularity large autiences will be present. La Petite Christine also appears to three characteristic Songs and Dances each evening. A new and spleadid programme of Songs, Choruses, Dances, &c.

POPULAR LECTURES.—Pursuant to public POPULAR LECTURES.—Pursuant to public request from the ledles of this city, and also from Drs. Tyng, Mc-Rivoy, Prof. Webster, and others, Dr. Banning will lecture in Stuyvesser Institute at 3-P.M. on Tuesnay, Webnisolay, Thursday and Faiday, the 14th, 15th, 18th, and 17th inst., to ladder exclusively, on Physical Education, Management of the Voice, and bealth generally, and to ladies and gentlemen at 7-1 o clock on the same evenions and at the same place, on the same subject. Arrangements have been made with Dr. B. for free admission to all.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND OTHERS — Dr. Baldwin, a highly respectable physician of Virginia, has been afflicted with Cancer upon his face for many years, has consulted and hern treated by seventeen of the most colebrated surgeous of America, all of whom failed to cure him, and pronunced bis case hooseless and he had returned home in despoir to await his fate. The Hon. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, urged him to wist Ductor Grizarra, of this city, and had put in his hands Dr. Boxo's article. He immediately came on, examined Or. Spatients and his mode of treatment "without the kinds became convinced that Dr. G. had a remedy not understood by the Profession, his Cancer was removed, and is now headed and the doctor returns home on to morrow, and would be much pleased to see any of his brethern of the regular faculty, or others, this day from 9 o'clock till 12 o'clock, at Doctor G.'s office. No. 405 Hondway.

Adventisement.]

SSO, 600 WORTH OF RICH DRESS GOODS.—
The great sacrifice of Rich Fancy and Stapie Day Goods commences THIS DAY, at HEARD, CLAPF & Co., No. 501 Grand st. For the past three days this seablishment has been closed, and their whole army of clerks actively enzaged in marking down the goods and preparing for the shaughter. The entire stock must be sold sacrificed or given away, within sixty days; that is the determination of Messer. Heard, Clapp & Co., and there is no doubt but they will effect their object. Their stock comprises one of the largest and best assorted in the city, among which there is something to sait the individual wants of all the ladies, and more especially the hearts of familiar, consequently it is the individual interest of housekeepers, as well as the personal interest of the ladies, to take advantage of the present opportunity. Remember, the sale commences on Monday, Nov. 13.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF!—The entire stock of Fall and Witter Dry Goods, at G. M. Boutse's, No. 225 Grand-st. cor. Crebard, octsishing of spiendid pitald, striped and pian Silke, brokhe and wool Shawle, (new style), Marino Piada, French Marinose, Paramattas, Delaines, Alpacas, Ludier Cloths, Silk Velvets, Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Gassimeres, Shettings, Lines Goods, &c. &c. Ludier, this is sure chance to obtain bargians, as the entire socia must be sold immediately, and will be sold at agreat sacrifice.

The Summer Sun that brightens every thing The Summer Sun that brightens every hing che, darkens the face of woman. Then comes the chill No-hember winds, roughening and corrugating the skin aiready disfaured by tan and freekles. Ladies who wish to avoid such an untoward conjunction, should clear off the tan and sat freekle with Phalows Parman Lorion and by continuing to use that wonderful protective, they will prevent the cold winds from taking hold of their fair faces. Prepared by E Phalos, No. 317 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.) and No. 127 Groadway, corner of Dey-st. Soid by drugging and dealers it fancy strictes throughout the United States.

OF UNIVERSAL INTEREST. -Read of the Crystal Palace suction mie, on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, A-by Warskavay & Dyra, in the suction column.

[Advertisement]
GOING, GONE—To the highest bidder, at the
Crystal Palsos, on Wednesday next. Nov. 15, all the Marble
Seatancy and Oil Paintings within the Palsos on exhibition
tron Italy, France, England and Anestia. Ease the particulars

in the section column, they are to be said by WATERBORN & DYER, at 11 o'clock PATTERNA ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-YORK AND

DESHLER'S PILLS.

DESHLEA'S PILLS over Force and Agus.
DESHLEA'S PILLS over Force and Agus without fall.
the Wholesele and Retail Occis. No. 348 Broadway

# BROOKLYN ITEMS.

A detachment of the Brooklyn military, belonging the Thirteenth Regiment, assembled at the Armory yester by affortions, and proceeded to Williamsburgh in the evening.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT -On Saturday evening a col-SERIOUS ACCIDENT WITH SHARRAY BY THE SERIOUS ACCIDENT WITH SHARRAY BY THE SERIOUS ACCIDENCE IN SECURITY OF THE SERIOUS ACCIDENCE WITH SERIOUS ACCIDENCE WE WAS ACCIDENCE WITH SERIOUS ACCIDENCE WITH SERIOUS ACCIDENCE WE SERIOUS ACCIDENCE WE SERIOUS ACCIDENCE WITH SERIOUS ACCIDENCE WE ACCIDENCE WE SERIOUS ACCIDENCE WE ACCIDENCE WE SERIOUS ACCIDENCE WE SERIOUS ACCIDENCE WE SERIOUS ACCIDENCE WE ACCIDENCE WE SERIOUS ACCIDENCE WE AC he City Po., in

Suspection of Strating .- A man was arrested in Columbia at. or Saturday night by the Third District Police, having in his possession a vib of butter weighting distriction pounds, which it was evident has been at den from a canal-boat on the Bew-Fork side. He was locked up, and the prop-etty remains at the Third District Station-House.

## WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS

THE ELECTION RIOTS-THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL RULE.

The storm yesterday undoubtedly put a damper on out-door piety, and accordingly, contrary to expecta-tion, there was no street preaching in the Fourteenth Ward. During yesterday afterboon, within a compass of five or six blocks, from the corner of Second and North Sixth-sis, where the riot occurred, squads of persons were gathered, but everything was quiet. With few exceptions no Americans were seen. In Fifth-st., in the vicinity of the Odeon, a large number of Americans were congregated, many of them having seembled to attend the funeral of Mr. John H. Smith, who, we are happy to say, was alivelest evening and apparently improving, although little hopes are entertained of his recovery by the attending phy-

About 3 e'clock vesterday afternoon two young men were attacked by a party of Irishmen in North Second-st., and badly beaten. Officers were dis-patched to ferret out the assailants, but were unsuccessful.

The military under Col. Abel Smith, Acting Brigadier-General, during yestesday held themselves in readiness at their quarters in case of emergency.

Last evening the following companies were Last evening the following companies were sta-tioned at the Odeon in Fifty-fourth-st.: Light Guard, Capt. Clark; Continental Guard, Capt. Skarp: Brook-lyn Cadets, Capt. Edmonds; Greenwood Guards, Capt. Amesbury; all of Brooklyn. A detachment of four companies of the 14th Regiment were also held in readiness at the Armory in Brosklyn. From Williamsburgh.—Jefferson Blues, Capt. Kiehl; Washington Rifles, Capt. Willis: City Rifles, Capt. Beton; Washington Troep, Capt. John Willis. About 6 o'clock last evening a dreaching rain set in, and up to a late hour there was no indication of a riot.

Examination of the Election Rioters.-The examination of the persons arrested on a charge of participating in the riots on Tuesday last, took place before Justice Boswell on Saturday. The following before Justice Boswell on Saturday.

named persons were sent to jail to await trial, on a named persons were sent to jail to await trial, on a charge of being engaged in the riot in which Mr. Harrison lost his life: Michael Fagan, John Nolen, John Currey, Nicholas Burke, Jas. Fagan, and Michael McQuade. The following named persons were held in bonds of \$2,000 each, to appear for trial at the Court of Sessions, on a charge of being engaged in a previous riot: Matthew Maher, Patrick M. Doyle, John Lyons, Michael O'Brien, Patrick Cooney, and Alderman Linsky.

### MARRIED.

MARRED.

POWERS-WOODRUFF-On the 9th inst, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Geo W. Powers, and Mary Henrietta, only daughter of the late E. P. Woodruff.

RIGHTER-BARTHOLOMEW-At the Temple, New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, by Elder S. M. Keeler, Frof. C. Righter, to Miss Annie J., eldest daughter of Dr. Phiness W. Bartholomew.

Milwauker payer please copy.

RIDER-HUDSON-At Kinderhook, on the merning of the Sit tilt, by the Hon P. S. Wynkoop, of Hudson, Thomas C. Elder to Mary I. Hudson, daughter of Elijah Hudson, of the former place.

BEATY-On the 11th inst., John Beaty, aged 7 days.

The remains will be taken to the Cemesery of the Evergreens, from No. 163 Second-st.

CUTHBERT-On Sendey morning, of pneumonis, John Horspool, infant son of Thomas and Clara Cuthbert.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the function their residence, at 2 P. M., this day, (Mondey.)

ELLSWORTH-On the Sta Inst., Edward B. Ellsworth, at No. 33 Second-st. aged 31 years.

The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

HOFFMAN-In this City, New 11, 1834, of apoplexy, David Hoffman, Feq. formerly one of the leading members of the

Hofman, Esq., formerly one of the leading members of the Baltimore ber.

His remains will be taken to that city for interment.

KATTE—In Brooklyn, on Friday aftermoon, Nov. 10, after a savere lineas, Mrs. Edwin Katte.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her soo, Walter and her brother, Thes James, are respectfully invited to strend her funeral, from St. Lake's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton-av., on Monday aftermoon, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock.

MORRIS—On Saturday, Oct. 23, at the residence of his father, in Prespect, Oneids County, New York, James D. Morris, Esq. late Professor of Modern Languages at St. Timothy's Hall, Maryland, and for several years an instructor in this City and vicinity.

SHAEDLOW—On the 11th inst., Mrs. Margaret Rosine, wife of William L. Shardlow, Esq., aged 44 years, 2 months and 4 days.

Belatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 776 Maddson-st., on Taesday morning, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock.

The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment. WADE—At her bruther-in-live's in Westmoreland, on the 26th ult, Maris, wife of Schupler Wade. Stanwin, and desubter of Descon Kellorg, Westmoreland, N. Y. Mrs. Wade left of the standard of the standard of the 26th ult, Maris, wife of Schupler Wade. Stanwin, and desubter of Descon Kellorg, Westmoreland, N. Y. Mrs. Wade left of the standard of the

28th ult. Maria, wife of Schnyler Wade, Stanwin, and daughter of Deacon Kellong, Westmoreland, N. Y. Mrs. Wade left home on Threaday morning in apparent good health. She was taken sick be fure she arrived at her sister's residence, and so violent was her sickness that they were unable to resource her. In life she was an ornament to society, a bright star in the Church of which she was a member. She died as she had flwed, in the hope of a blessed immortality. She leaves a husband, three children, and many fond friends to mourn the loss of her intelligence, her social and religious worth.

"Beath loves a shining mark."

Earth ne'er pressed a lovelier or more faithful breast; Her faults, if any, were so small.

Her virtues have consed them all.

Mrs Wade had many releaves and friends in Connection.

Will the Hartford papers please copy:

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City of Brooklyn, for the week ending Nov. 11, 1854; Males, 29; Females, 24; Adults, 22; Children, 31, Total, 50

Apopiexy 1 Uropsy is Head 3 Indiam Stomach. Atrophy. 1 Dysentery 1 Intemperance. Burned or Scalded 1 Fever. 1 Malformation. Cancer of Liver. 1 Fever, Typhoid. 3 Cascelty 1 Whooping Cough. 1 Old Age. Cholers Morbus. 1 Indiamonation. 1 Preputation of Congestion Brain 1 Indiamonation. 1 Preputation of Congestion Brain 1 Indiamonation. 1 Preputation Birth.
Burned or Scalded 1 Fever . 1 Malformation
Burned or Scalded 1 Fever . 1 Malformation
Cancer of Liver 1 Fever, Typhoid. 3 Marsemus
Casualty   Whooping Cough,   Old Age
Choirs Morbus. I Inflamenation Purpura
Cholers Morbus. I Inflammation I Purpurs
Cholera Morbus. I Inflam of Brain. 1 Premafure Birth.
Congestion Brain. I Inflam of Brain., I Premature Birth.
Congression Diseases   Diseases   Diseases
Consumption 6 Inflant. of Bowels 1 Spinal Disease
Convalsions 3 Inflara, Kidneys., 1 Soft Stomach
Conv.'s Paerperal I Inflam of Liver. 2 Ulcers
Conv. a Lattherst 1 innam of Practice a Concession
Croup 4 Inflym, of Lungs., 3
Total
Coffee of the Board of Livelia

ce of the Board of Fleatth.
M. WENDELL, Health Officet. COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

# Sales at the Stock Exchange ... Nov. 11.

The Stock Board was moderately active, and there was some recovery in feeling from the panie of Friday. The low prices brought in some orders for investment. At the Second Board, the sales were to considerable extent, with irregular prices, some stocks being higher, and some lower than in the morning. Eric closed at 36 3361, having been 371. Reading fell off | P cent. Central improved to 83|, but closed at 82|; Harlem, 26|, which was Friday's price. Nicaragua improved 1. Cumberland was among the firmest stocks, closing at 281. In Railroad Bonds, the sales were \$40,000; Illinois Central sold at 65; New-York Central, 82; Hudson River Convertibles

SATURDAY, Nov. 11-P. M.

63; &c. A sale of Illinois Internal Improvement Stock was made at 82;. Virginias are 90. In Exchange, the market is as before—Sterling, 9 991: France, 5.15@5.18].

To Liverpool we hear of about 20,000 bushels Grain at 4241d., in buik and bage, Gotton, 500 bales 3/; Dead Weight, 10/ 212/0.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was light. Received, \$59,632; paid, \$8,968; balance, \$6,639,260. The steamer took \$583,500, which is quite as small as was anticipated. The shipment for has been:

Previously reported in 1814..... Total for the year ...... \$35.527 964 6 Mr. Aibert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auc-

tion sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place or Mot day next, at 12} o'clock, at the Marchants' Kz change. We noticed some days since the statement that from some of the securities in the Bank Department of Indiana the owners of the Banks had been permitted to cut the January coupous, certainly a very

discreditable act for the Department when the securi-ties needed increasing rather than diminishing. The Banks which have been so favored by the authorities of Indiana are the Wabash River Bank at Jasper, also a: Newville, also at New-Corydon, the Dela ware Bank of Muncie, and the Central Bank of Indianapolis. All these Banks belong to a Mr. Bowen, and all have Virginia stocks as securities. Some e the mutilated Bonds have been sold in this market.
The circumstances have caused considerable excitement in Indianapolis. Can these be the Banks in which the Auditor has an interest?

A denial of these reports of cutting off Coupons will be found by inference in the annexed correspondence between the Editor of The Louisville Journal and Mr. Dunn, but it is not direct enough to set the

reports at rest.

is: "When the State Bonds fall below par, have you the power to require of the hanks additional security! and if so, have you exercised that power!"

Answer:—The law gives me the power to require additional security if, in my judgment, I think it nocessary. As yet, I have not done it:

2d. "What has been done with the interest which has accured on the bonds deposited with you!"

Answer:—The banks up to last July have drawn it. The interest which has accured since, is in this office, and will be retained from all banks who do not redeem their issues as required by law.

"At what rates have Indiana 5 per cents been taken by you not been taken by you not be to be a supported and the support of the support of the support of the support of the support before a demand can be legally unide on the Auditor to sell the bonds by which the notes are secured?"

Arswer—The protesting of a stugie note is sufficient to compet the Auditor to close the bank and sell ber securities, unless the bank within thirty days comes and redeems it is gold entitled to the support of the sup

The receipts of the Little Mismi Railroad Company

for the year ending November 1, 1854, were For the year ending Nov. 1, 1853 ....... nati, Hamilton and Dayton Road had reduced the

The receipts of the Harlem Railroad for August. 1854. 1854.

Total ........\$270,610 08 Total .......\$295,307 60

The increase in October was very large. We are informed, also, that the running expenses of the road have been largely decreased by the judici us economy introduced by the present administration.

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Day on Railroad for October, were as follows:

and some months back, is ag

The Madison Road, whose business has been d

promises a fair show of receipts for the future. The earnings for the last two months have been as fol-

since the injunction which separated it from the Peru Road.

The Imports of the week other than Dry Goods are \$1,680,805, against \$1,398,258 same week last year. The aggregate of the week is: \$594,671 1,680,896

\$2,185,476 159,839,470 Total since Jan. 1..... \$169,299,481 \$161,224,980 Among the Imports are: Cigars, \$59,900; Raisins, \$70,900; India Rubber \$32,700; Hides, \$114,200;

Iron, \$225,000; Lead, \$62,400; Tin, \$31,100; Ruge, \$49,600; Seeds, \$44,400; Sugar, \$87,400; Watches, \$57,700; Wines, \$39,500; Mahogany, \$115,700. The Exports of the week, not including specie, wer \$1,129,986, against \$1,976,729 last year, including

\$17,763,000. The Assay Office was ready to-day to pay out about half a million of fine bars for gold per the North Star, but the depositors did not call for that amount. We are now receiving about \$100,000 per day from the West, in specie, and about an equal amount from Boston. There is also a specie current toward the West, to meet the wants of the Banks. The advices from the West indicate a calmer state

of financial affairs, and we have no new disaster to chronicle to-day. The free circulation of the Indiana Banks is down to five millions. The Cincinnati Ga-Banks is diday says: zette of Friday says: zette of Friday says: zette of money matters subsided in a

rette of Friday says:

"The excitement in Money matters subsided in a measure to-day, but a large number of people continued to congregate in the vicinity of the houses that had suspended. McMicken & Co., small private Bankers, suspended this afternoon. John R. Morton & Co. resumed business this morning. There was no run on other houses, and confidence in the leading parties now doing business not having been disturbed materially, all "running" is over. The Trust Company Bank was crowded all day with parties anxious to get their funds into safe keeping. This concentration of deposits, and establishment of confidence in the houses that remain, will very soonlywork a favorable change in the Money market; and, indeed, this was felt to some extent to-day. In a word, matters are rapidly assuming a right shape, and all we need now is a strengthening of confidence to secure a ma-